AFL Butcher Heads Hit McCarthy Book Burning

The "Butcher Workman," official magazine of the AFL Butchers Union, discusses the question of Senator McCarthy and goes back into history to present some striking analogies.

"Surely," says the AFL magazine, "the American people will not be led back to the days of the witches in Salem. Book burning, throughout the centuries since printing was developed has not stopped the progress of human thought. McCarthys have been in existence throughout all of the ages since men attempted to shackle the minds of other men.

"They were present when the early Christians were fed to the lions, and the practice of Christianity under penalty of death, drove devout worshippers into their catacombs.

"McCarthys were present when John Huss was burned at the stake and when Our Savior died on Calvary Hill. A Joe McCarthy stood by when Christopher Columbus was placed in chains for believing the earth could be round instead of flat.

"He was present when the monk Copernicus was so persecuted for discovering our solar system. Sir Isaac Newton looked scornfully at a McCarthy when he developed his law of gravitation . . . Civilization has entered its higher concept of thinking only because men have died for the privilege of reading of and listening to an advanced idea.

NAZI PATTERN

"Can man's mind be developed into a callousness by McCarthyism that would cause us to follow a Nazi pattern in which German doctors would refuse to give the Wasserman test for syphilis only because Wasserman was a Jew? If Dr. Selman Waxman, the great discoverer of streptomycin, were to read the works of Karl Marx, would we follow McCarthyism to the extent that our doctors should not prescribe this great drug for certain lung ailments? Would we be denied the use of penicillin, aureomycin, terramycin, cortison and ACTH, if the discoverers of these germ killing wonder drugs would even join the Communist Party?

"No intellect destroying person, regardless of his political sta-

(Continued on Page 6)

140 POWs Back; Army Pledges No "Brainwashing"

Seventy more American GIs were due to be returned last night as the big prisoner of war exchange proceeded smoothly on both sides in Korea. The Americans were joyous and thankful to be homeward bound after as much as 40 months in camps in North Korea. Some papers here made an attempt to blow up new "atrocity" tales from the fact that some of the first American returnees were ill, as were some of the Korean and Chinese POWs going the other way, who included 30 litter cases. But none of the first day's 70 gave any substance to these new journalistic fakes.

Meanwhile yesterday in Washington the Army has promised that no returning American prisoners of war will be segregated from their buddies as in the Little Switch because of "susceptibility to Communist propaganda." (Actually, as Little Switch showed, this meant any GIs who ever expressed sentiment for peace).

A representative of the Army Surgeon General's Office yesterday ruled out any repeat of the attempt to declare such GIs mentally ill and put them in Valley Forge Hospital, an episode which roused national anger and forced a retreat.

"It's not up to doctors to treat men for their belief," he said. "We are not seperating men by ideologies any more than we would separate Baptists from Methodists."

The rule on the present returnees was outlined as:

1. Sick GIs will go to hospitals as close to their home as possible.
2. If not sick, they will go home immediately on furlough.

This, promises the Army this

(Continued on Page 6)

Daily Worker

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Soviet to Reduce Defense Budget And Farm Taxes

MOSCOW, Aug. 5.—The Supreme Soviet of the USSR was presented a proposed budget today reducing defense expenditures and cutting farm taxes. The defense outlay, Finance Minister Arseni Sverev told a joint session of the Russian Parliament, will be cut 3.2 percent for the coming year. He also proposed a reduction of agricultural taxation by 43 percent.

Of total estimated expenditures of 530,500,000,000 rubles ($132,625,000,000), defense will constitute 110,200,000,000 rubles ($27,550,000,000), or about 20 percent of the total budget.

(U. S. direct arms expenditures amount to $40.8 billion, about two-thirds of the total budget.)

Members of the two chambers, the Union Council and the Nationalities Council, will meet in separate sessions tomorrow to debate the budget.

When the Supreme Soviet convened in the Grand Hall of the Kremlin, Premier Georgi Malenkov was given a standing ovation.

Malenkov, dressed in a tan, semi-military tunic, sat in the center of the platform.

United States Ambassador Charles Bohlen and the ambassadors and representatives of all other nations attending had an excellent view of the Soviet leader.

Malenkov was flanked on the left on the platform by Marshal K. E. Voroshilov, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and by V. M. Molotov, Soviet foreign minister. At Malenkov's right were seated N. S. Khrushchev and L. A. Kaganovich, members of the Presidium.

Deputy Premier N. A. Bulganin, minister for internal and foreign trade, A. I. Mikoyan, and other members of the government also attended.

The 2,000 deputies and guests arose and applauded when Malenkov and the parliament leaders entered through a side door and took their seats on an enormous dais in front of the Council of the Union.

Seated in the diplomatic galleries with envoys from all the powers represented in Moscow was Mrs. Perle Mesta, former U.S. Minister to Luxembourg. Mrs. Mesta

(Continued on Page 6)

Big Hotel Rallies OK New Wage Demands

More than 10,000 hotel workers in three meetings yesterday afternoon authorized their union officials to scale down wage demands to a range of from $1.50 to $4 a day, butregistereda large minority for a more substantial raise.

The action, on a voice vote after a spirited debate in which rank and file speakers drew tremendous applause, approved the demand of $4 a day for white jacket and bar employes; $3 for housekeepers and others, $2 for captains, bus boys and hostesses and $1.25 for tipping employes.

The proposal was recommended by the Hotel Trades Council and is to be presented to the three-man commission now arbitrating the wage demand.

It comes in place of the offer of five percent which the workers rejecte dearlier. The proposal will now be subject to further bargaining.

The sentiment to reject the Council's pla nran strong when rank and file speakers attacked it, but the administration made the charge that opponents of its plan want a strike, the vote for its proposal seemed assured. The contract has still eight months to run.

Edward Cimidaris, the rank and file worker who led off the debate, charged that the raise would amount to less than seven percent and would not compensate for the recent increase in rates, prices and transportation. He charged that only a handful of the hotel workers would get the $4 with an estimated 27,000 to get the lower amounts.

Speakers who called for an across-the-board $4 demand won the general applause of the meeting.

Gertrude Lane, secretary-treasurer of Hotel Workers, Local 6, the largest in the council, argued mainly that times are hard, a Re-

(Continued on Page 6)

Report Dulles, Rhee Agree on Mutual 'Defense'

SEOUL, Aug. 5.—South Korean delegates said toda, their government will sign a mutual defense treaty with the United States after one more working-level conference.

The rapid progress was disclosed after Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and President Syngman Rhee of South Korea went to work on final details of the security pact and vital points of a common-front policy for the forthcoming peace conference.

An authoritative source reported Dulles and Dr. Rhee have agreed the peace conference should be convened early in October.

The source said they did not reach agreement on the most desirable site for the conference nor on which nations should take part.

They were reported to have agreed the conference should be confined primarily to the question of Korean unification. But they were said to have agreed that related issues should not be arbitrarily excluded.

The source said the thorniest issue—detailed terms for unification of Korea—was put over for discussion tomorrow.

Dr. Rhee and Dulles, along with their respective aids, held their first meeting today in the Presidential mansion. Later two working-level groups got down to

(Continued on Page 6)

LT. THIERMAN ACQUITTED

FORT DEVENS, Mass., Aug. 5.—A court martial panel of nine officers today acquitted 1st Lt. Sheppard Carl Thierman, New York Army doctor accused of concealing membership in the Communist Party when he obtained his commission.

The panel deliberated three hours and one minute before returning innocent verdicts on charges of perjury and fraudulent enlistment.

Defense counsel Emanuel Bloch, who also defended Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, said that "reason, not hysteria, ruled the day."

"This verdict of acquittal represents a setback for those who would like to stifle the thoughts of those with whom they do not agree and indeed to put into jail those holding unorthodox views," Bloch said.

Local CIO Leaders Back Wagner in Demo Primary

By MICHAEL SINGER

Five key CIO trade union leaders, including spokesmen for CIO's Political Action Committee, yesterday promised to rally their membership behind Robert F. Wagner, Manhattan Borough President, in the Democratic mayoralty primary fight against Mayor Impellitteri. Their commitment was made to Wagner at a conference in his office at the Municipal Building.

Though the labor delegation did not say flatly what steps it would take nor whether it would support Wagner, should he win, after the Sept. 15 primary, it was reported that a CIO Committee for Wagner will be set up soon.

Labor bodies represented at the meeting were the Newspaper Guild, Textile Workers, Civic Employes Organizing Committee, United Auto Workers and CIO-PAC.

It was recalled that last July 15, following a declaration by the CIO's Committee of 10 in favor

(Continued on Page 3)

UE Local Backs Davis, Phila. Smith Act Victim

The arrest of UE Local 155 organizer David Davis "is an attack on our union and on unions in general," the Executive Board and the Shop Stewards Council of Local 155, United Electrical Workers, unanimously declared in a meeting called to consider the case at union headquarters.

The Executive Board and the Shop Stewards Council also voted to approve retention of the local's attorney as legal counsel for Davis, and to form a rank and file defense committee to aid the case. These actions were also unanimous.

Citing the opposition of all sections of organized labor to the Smith Act, under which Davis was arrested, the Board and Stewards said:

"We are confident that the members of UE Local 155 will rally to the defense of their union and will remain united against this and all other attempts to weaken us, from whatever source they may come."

STATEMENT

Full text of the unanimous statement of the UE 155 Executive Board and the Shop Stewards Council follows:

"The arrest of UE 155 Local Organizer David Davis on charges of allegedly violating the Smith Act is an attack on our local union and on unions in general.

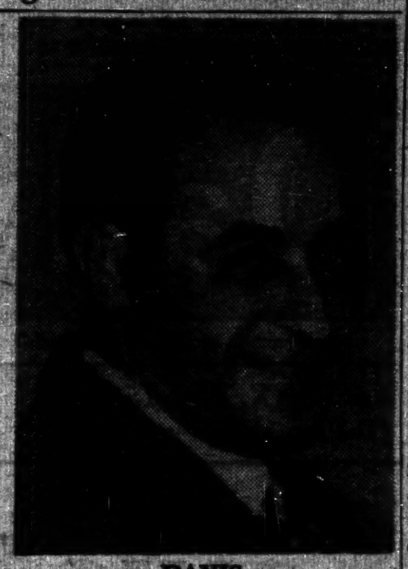
"The anti-labor nature of the Smith Act has been recognized and condemned by all sections of organized labor from the time it was passed. CIO, AFL and independent unions all over the nation have demanded its repeal as a threat not only to labor but to the American right to freedom of speech and freedom of thought everywhere. UE 155 and the National UE have joined in this condemnation of the Smith Act.

"David Davis has been an outstanding leader of UE Local 155 since it was founded 18 years ago. He has contributed in the highest degree to our success in raising wages and living standards for thousands of Philadelphia workers and their families.

"The present attack on David Davis is clearly a continuation of years of attempts to divide and weaken our union and thus deprive our members of the protection a strong and militant union offers them.

"The UE 155 Executive Board and the Shop Stewards Council have voted to retain the local's legal counsel in the case of David Davis. We will continue and broaden the fight against the Smith Act in line with organized labor's resistance to all such attacks on unions.

"We are confident that the members of UE Local 155 will rally to the defense of their union and will remain united against this and all other attempts to weaken us, from whatever source they may come."



DAVIS

Protest for Careathers And Davis

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 5.—Mrs. Rosalee McGee, widow of Willie McGee, martyred Mississippi Negro, took part in a mass delegation to Prosecutor Edward C. Boyle yesterday on behalf of two framed Negro leaders—Benjamin Careathers and Benjamin J. Davis.

The delegation of 50 filled Boyle's office at the close of the daily Smith Act trial session. The group was led by William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, and Elaine Ross.

The delegation of Negro and white workers demanded the severance of Careathers, a tubercular patient, from the Smith Act trial. It also demanded the dropping of the contempt case against Ben Davis, who was cited when he refused to give Boyle the names of the members of the National Negro Commission of the Communist Party and thus become a stoolpigeon.

Patterson pointed out that Government doctors admitted that Careathers was suffering from a "chronic" case of T. B. And Patterson warned Boyle that he would be personally responsible if Careathers died because he had been taken out of the hospital to endure the strain of the trial.

PASSES BUCK

Boyle tried to pass the responsibility to the court at first. He argued he couldn't do anything. But he dropped this pretense eventually and said he "wouldn't do anything to sever Careathers from the case."

A woman delegate from New York reminded him that anti-TB posters were pasted up all over Pittsburgh. Every sick person was urged to get treatment. Why was Boyle keeping a tubercular patient penned up in a crowded courtroom with other people? she asked.

Boyle had no comment, nor did the new Republican U. S. Attorney, who was listening to the delegation with his Democratic Party predecessor.

Nor would they defend the contempt frame-up against Ben Davis, who was sentenced to 90 days in prison when he refused to give the names of the Communist Party's National Negro Commission to Boyle.

The fight to save Ben Careathers' life will continue.

Communists Say Fear of Peace Prompts Smith Act Arrests

The Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware in a statement this week linked the Smith Act arrest of six Philadelphians to the administration's fear of the growing people's sentiment for peace. Excerpts from the statement:

• • •

"In characteristic police-state fashion, the FBI swooped down and arrested eight leaders of trade union, Negro, and other people's organizations during the night and early morning hours of July 30. Made the target of official McCarthyism, those men whave been indicted under the Smith Act, charged with being leaders of the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware. . . .

"All of them are Philadelphians who have spent the greatest part of their lives here, having devoted themselves to the improvement of the conditions and welfare of her citizens and those of the rest of the state and nation.

PHILLY A PEACE CENTER

"It is not mere chance that the headlines regarding these arrests shoed the Korean truce off the front pages of our papers. Philadelphia has been one of the most active centers in the people's efforts to end the fighting in Korea. When the fighting started, the Communists were the first who condemned it. . . .

"It is clear, therefore, that the government is again using the familiar cry of 'Red!' to divert the people from their concern with peace, from their demand for a meeting of the Big Four Powers to confer on the peaceful solution of other questions. Previous arrests under the Smith Act in other parts of the country were similarly timed to break the mounting peace campaign by the people, the outstanding example being the arrest of 18 national Communist Party leaders in June 1951 at the very time when Korean truce negotiations were first proposed.

"As in similar arrests in other parts of the country, outrageously high bail has been set for these six local leaders—a total of $175,000. In view of the fact that all these defendants are stable residents with families and have many local ties with the people of this city, the high bail that has been set can only mean that the courts deliberately aim to deprive them of their right to freedom while the case is pending. . . .

"The very fact of bail of $25,000 and $50,000 being set on these individuals will make clear to the people of Pennsylvania that the indictment itself is one more tragic step in the descent to a police-state. This McCarthyite brand of fascism the American people understand and have repudiated, whether on the national scene or in its local form, under Musmanno's banner. They can now give the most effective answer to such un-American tactics by calling for reasonable bail in the case of the six Philadelphia leaders.

ATTACK ON ALL LIBERTIES

"Particularly in the arrest of certain mass leaders of the people's movements, Philadelphians will understand these indictments as an attack on their own liberties. They will see the attack on freedom of the press in the arrest of Walter Lowenfels, reporter and editor of the Pennsylvania Worker, whose latest collection of poems, "American Voices," subtitled "The People Ask for Peace!" is just off the press.

"The workers who have seen Communist trade unionist in action know that these leaders have answers to the workers' fear of a coming depression. . . .

"Similarly, the Negro people of Eastern Pennsylvania have seen Communists fighting against the oppression of their own people, as recently as in their demand to stop the hooliganism and police brutality against the Negro and Puerto Rican people in the Fairmount area of Philadelphia. . . .

"All the democratically-minded people of Pennsylvania should be urged to demand immediate lowering of the bail for all six defendants—such action should be directed to Acting U. S. Attorney Joseph C. Hildenberger, Federal Building, 9th and Market Sts. Protests should also be directed to Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., Justice Department, Washington, D. C., urging dismissal of the indictments altogether."

Bus Strikers Provide Free 'Courtesy' Rides

OAKLAND, Calif., Aug. 5 (FP).—Individual AFL transit strikers here are offering commuters "courtesy service" in their own cars from Richmond and Hayward to Oakland. The rides are free.

City officials said the service is legal so long as no fare is charged. The transit workers, members of Amalgamated Assn. of Street Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employes, have been on strike since July 27 against the Key System. The walkout affected 100,000 East Bay residents and commuters.

Talks between the union and company, with federal conciliators participating, broke down and no further meetings have been scheduled. The union made a package proposal, terms of which were kept secret, but management rejected it.

The union demands at the start of the strike were 30c to 40c an hour over the present $1.88 to $1.95 scale, besides improvements in welfare and working conditions. The company offered a 6-cent raise immediately and 3-cents more after six months.

The Public Utility Commission announced it would refuse to hear the Key System's request for fare rises until after the strike is settled.

Executioner Of Rosenbergs Quits His Job

OSSINING, N.Y., Aug. 5.—The executioner who electrocuted Ethel and Julius Rosenberg has resigned, it was learned today.

Joseph Francel, who sent 137 persons to their death during the 14 years he served as Sing Sing Prison's official executioner, submitted his resignation to State Commissioner of Correction Edward J. Donovan.

Francel, 56, was paid $150 each time he pulled the lethal switch.

Donovan said Francel did not explain why he resigned and Francel declined to elaborate.

Prison officials said Francel, a Cairo, N.Y., electrician was understood to have executed many more persons than the ones he executed for the State of New York. They said he was also believed to have served as executioner in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Japanese Ready Strike Against U.S. Army Stand

TOKYO, Aug. 5 (ALN).—The All-Japan Garrison Forces Workers Union announced it will call a five-day strike against the U. S. Army beginning Aug. 10 if American officials refuse to accept revisions of the draft contract handed it for signature.

Drawn up by the Japanese government's Special Procurement Board according to U. S. Army specifications, the draft gives the occupation forces virtually absolute authority to hire and fire, dispose of grievances and determine working conditions.

The union is led by rightwingers who have tried to settle differences with the Army quietly, but resentments among the rank and file have accumulated as the U. S. refused to make concessions.

In February the union appealed to the AFL, without apparent effect, to ask the Army to respect Japanese labor laws, abide by its contracts and desist from union-busting activities.

On July 16, 1,700 members of the union in Tokyo carried out a two-day strike against five U. S. Army motor pools in an effort to obtain the dismissal of two Japanese foremen. They said the foremen were "evil bosses" and that their discharge was necessary to bring about "cheerfulness within the workshop."

7 Harvester Unions Unite On Wage Hike

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 5 (FP).—Seven labor organizations at the International Harvester Co. plant here have formed the Louisville Council of Harvester Workers to push demands for wage concessions from the company. The demands include one that Harvester incorporate cost-of-living pay increases into the basic wage structure, as was done in the auto industry.

Groups forming the council are Farm Equipment Local 236, United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers; Falls Cities Carpenters Dist. Council (AFL) and these other AFL affiliates: Machinists Local 569, Pipe Fitters Local 522, Electrical Workers Local 369, Firemen and Oilers Local 320 and Millwright Machine and Conveyor Erectors Local 2209.

Local 817, United Auto Workers (CIO) did not join the council. It represents 1,500 in the Harvester foundry. The number of workers represented by the council has been cut to 2,800 as a result of the recent layoff of several hundred in the Harvester tractor works.

Council members heard plans for united action at a rally in Labor Temple, Aug. 2. Principal speaker was president John E. Cudahy of AFL Federal Labor Union 22631, representing workers at Harvester's Milwaukee plant.

Cudahy told the Louisville workers: "There isn't any one union big enough in the Harvester chain to handle McCaffrey alone." He was referring to John L. McCaffrey, Harvester president, who said last May: "We don't believe that just because some large company in another—and much more profitable — industry agrees to something, we are obligated to agree to it also. We are engaged in a number of businesses, largely related to farming, all of which present quite a different picture from the passenger automobile industry."

Workers at the rally adopted a resolution calling for "whatever pressure actions are necessary to convince management of the reasonableness of our demands." The demands were listed as: (1) incorporation into the basic wage of cost-of-living increases totaling 20c an hour; (2) a general wage increase of 10c to 20c an hour for all skilled workers; (3) increasing the annual improvement factor, based on productivity, from 4c to 5c an hour; (4) improvement of the pension and welfare program to keep pace with the increased cost of living since 1950.

The council has been running ads in the daily newspapers. These inform the public that the community is losing $350,000 a year in business because of Harvester's recent cutting of wages by 3c an hour under a cost-of-living escalator clause.

The Daily Worker forum on

THE TRUCE:

Where do we go from here?

has been postponed to

Tues., Aug 18 — 8 P.M.

Speakers:

JOHN PITTMAN

Foreign Affairs Editor Daily Worker and The Worker

GEORGE BLAKE CHARNEY

Labor Secretary New York State Communist Party

CENTRAL PLAZA
111 Second Ave. (nr. 7th St.)
Admission: 35¢
Questions from the floor

Coming in the Worker

HALLEY, TRANSIT, and the ALP

by Alan Max

Election

(Continued from Page 1)

of Wagner, CIO secretary-treasurer Morris Iuschwitz, wired all five Democratic county leaders that Wagner was the "only candidate for the Democratic nomination whom CIO would be willing to support on the basis of his record and achievement."

The City CIO leadership, it was learned, has urged union officials to avoid taking a hard-and-fast stand at this time between Wagner and Rudolph Halley, Liberal Party nominee for mayor. The Executive Board, according to observers, is anxious to defeat Mayor Impellitteri "at all costs" in the primary. Beyond that, however, it has taken no position, despite the impression gained by Iushewitz's wire that it was a virtual endorsement of Wagner in the November election, should he win the primary.

Americans For Democratic Action yesterday notified its city members that a Sept. 28 conference would decide its mayoralty position. This is eleven days after the primaries. Both Wagner and Halley have strong followings in ADA, both among the top echelons and in the lower ranks.

City Chairman Lewis A. Freeman reflected this tug-of-war struggle inside the organization by urging ADA'ers to campaign for either Wagner or Halley.

Whatever differences of opinion exist among ADA leaders, the city board of directors at a meeting Monday night agreed to participate vigorously for the rout of the Impellitteri Administration. Speakers blasted the mayor as a menace to the city and a creature of Gov. Dewey and made clear that they would welcome his defeat in the Democratic primary as a boon to New Yorkers regardless of the November outcome.

The mayor, in the meantime, appears to be losing large sections of the AFL support he had in 1950, particularly among the Teamsters.

Martin Lacey, Teamster chief and AFL Central Trades head is ailing and, unlike the campaign three years ago, has made little effort to mobilize his union behind Impellitteri. But even if Lacey pressed for Teamster aid to the mayor, observers say, he would have little chance of success.

IWO Policyholders Of Ohio Picnic Aug. 23

A huge picnic of IWO members of many nationalities will take place at Youngstown, Ohio on Sunday, Aug. 23 at the Picnic Grounds of the United Cultural Association, 1440 Thornhill Road, Youngstown.

Directions to picnic grounds: from Youngstown take Routes 7 and 62 north (Hubbard Road) to Thornhill Road, then turn right till No. 1440.

The Ohio State IWO Policyholders Committee, sponsor of the picnic, has called upon all Lodges and Societies to give full support and bring a large crowd to this important event.

Some Bay State Rents Hiked Up to 140%

BOSTON, Aug. 5. — Statewide reports show rent boosts as high as 140 percent in Massachusetts.

Welfare and old age assistance authorities said some of those hardest hit by the rent increases were persons receiving assistance.

Welfare officials in Stoneham said an old age recipient reported his $25 monthly rent had been increased to $60.

The State Public Welfare Department allows a $50 a month maximum allowance for rents. Any rent increase above that amount would have to be borne by the recipient unless the state acts to increase the allowance ceiling.

In Lexington, some rents were reported to have been boosted to $75 from previous levels of $45 and $48.

Ask Clemency for 3 Seized by China

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The State Department said today it has asked the Soviet Union an a humanitarian basis to use its influence with China to obtain release of three Americans capture aboard a private yacht inside Chinese waters last April.

The three are Richard Applegate, NBC and former United Press correspondent; Donald Dixon, International News Service reporter, and Benjamin Krasner, a ship captain.

Find 3 Survivors Of Bomber Crash

LONDON, Aug. 5. — Rescue headquarters reported tonight that a British ship has picked up four survivors and three bodies from an American RB-36 bomber which crashed in the stormy Atlantic Ocean with 23 men aboard.

The list of dead and living rose when the Manchester skipper radioed it had taken two more bodies from the sea, along with two more survivors as the search continued.

Arraignment of Phila. Smith Act Victims Put Off One Week

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5. — The arraignment of eight Philadelphia working class leaders was postponed today until next Wednesday, Aug. 12, when the defendants were unable to obtain lawyers to defend them in the newest Smith Act frameup.

The only attorney present was David H. Cohen, representing David Davis, a United Electrical Union official. Ben Weiss, one of the other defendants, explained to U.S. District Judge Alan K. Grim that the wives of all the defendants were trying to obtain counsel. His wife, Helen Weiss, was permitted to speak and said they had the assistance of the American Civil Liberties Union, and the promise of the Philadelphia Bar Association to do what it could. One law firm, she said, had agreed to take the cases, and then cancelled the agreement 24 hours later.

Judge Grim said he understood that the obtaining of counsel for so-called unpopular cases was difficult, and that the defendants were entitled to counsel at every step of the way. He indicated that if no other solution is forthcoming he may appoint lawyers.

The question of lowering the exorbitant bail was argued, with Cohen citing previous Smith Act case bail amounts of $5,000 and $10,000 in contrast to the present fantastic figures of $50,000 for Joseph Kuzma and $25,000 for each of the others. Federal Attorney Joseph G. Hildenberger made a big deal about "changed conditions" since the Dennis case, alluding to the Korean war. No decision was reached and the eight Philadelphians were returned to the Holmsburg jail.

The Judge indicated that if counsel suitable to the defendants is obtained before next Wednesday, the arraignment will be convened on 24 hours notice.

The defendants all looked in good spirits. However Tom Nabried, Negro leader who is suffering from a heart ailment, appeared tired.

Reveal Rev. McMichael Refused To 'Go Easy' on Un-Americans

SANTA ROSA, Aug. 5. — The Rev. Jack R. McMichael, the outspoken Methodist minister from Upper Lake who became a national figure last week when he challenged the House un-American Committee, was disclosed today to have rejected advice by an attorney here that he "take it easy" in his appearance before the committee.

McMichael, who has returned to his Upper Lake parish but who is still under supena by the committee and faces the possibility of a "perjury" or a "contempt" charge was revealed by the Santa Rosa Press Democrat to have parted company with a local attorney who had urged him not to challenge the Congressional inquisitors.

The paper, which did not identify the attorney, printed, however, an eyewitness account of a discussion between McMichael and the attorney just before the minister left last week for Washington. The attorney was supposed to have gone to Washington with McMichael, but did not after disagreeing on tactics to be used before the committee.

The paper quoted the attorney as advising McMichael:

"Don't challenge those men. They're jealous of their powers and you'll only antagonize them."

McMichael replied, "The separation between church and state is sharply drawn in this country. I think this is the beginning of an attack on the Methodist church and that is preliminary to an attack on all ministers. I want to defend the right of the ministers to preach freely without pressures of fear."

The attorney was quoted as saying, "Look. They've accused you of being a Communist. You say you're not. Let's leave it at that . . . keep it as simple as possible."

"Every man," said the Rev. McMichael, "has the right to consult his own conscience for what he believes. We don't want thought-police in this country. This is an invasion of privacy. We have the secret ballot, one of our strongest protections: If Congressmen can extort from us how we've voted, we no longer have the secret ballot. That's a simple issue."

The attorney advised McMichael to make his defense solely on the ground of religious principles and not "go spouting these other things."

"I can't compromise my principles," said the Rev. McMichael. "I can't have anyone telling me where I can take my ministry or how I can preach the words of Jesus except my own church. We have in the church experts on this subject. This is what I believe. Congress is invading the historic ground of religion and it has no right there. I'm going to tell them so."

URGE TURNOUT TO PICKET AGAINST HOTEL JIMCROW

The 35,000 hotel workers, as well as workers in all other industries, were urged to participate in the Negro Labor Council picketing of the Hotel Statler this evening.

The anti-jimcrow picket line will form in front of the hotel, 33rd St. and Seventh Ave., at 5 p.m. and will continue until 6:30.

Denies Receiving Share of Tax Payoff to Demos

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Louis Markus denied under oath today that he got a share—along with the Democratic Party—of a $65,000 fee paid by a businessman to get a favorable tax ruling.

The testimony of the New York businessman before House tax scandal investigators was in direct conflict with the testimony given yesterday by Welburn Mayock, Washington attorney and a former attorney for the Democratic National Committee.

Mayock had testified that he collected the $65,000 fee in 1948 and paid Markus and another New Yorker, William Solomon, $8,750 each for steering the businessman to him.

Subcommittee Chairman Robert W. Kean (R-NJ) told Markus:

"We have here a case of perjury by someone. It is either you or Mr. Mayock. . . . You're under oath and you're sure Mayock didn't give you $8,750?"

"I'm positive," Markus replied.

Markus did corroborate Mayock's testimony that Mayock had lent him $15,000 in September, 1948.

But he swore he knew nothing of the $65,000 payment which William S. Lasdon, Katonah, N. Y., businessman, made to Mayock at the same time for getting him the favorable tax ruling.

Mayock had testified he channeled $30,000 of the payment into the Democrats' 1948 election campaign fund by the "devious means" of using fake contributors. Mayock had refused to identify any of them.

Markus' testimony indicated that he may have been one of the contributors. He said that in September, 1948, Mayock gave him $1,000 in cash and had him write out a check for the same amount to the Democratic National Committee.

Kean has said the subcommittee probably will ask the Justice Department to determine whether Mayock's testimony left him open to federal prosecution.

Mayock said yesterday that he had hoped the "sorry affair" would never come to light.

List 1,157 More Casualties

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—With reports still incomplete from the last weeks of fighting which followed Syngman Rhee's torpedoing of a June truce, American battle casualties in Korea now total 141,705, the Defense Department announced today.

The increase since last week's report was 317 deaths, 749 wounded, 40 captured, 51 missing, and two previously missing but since returned to military control.

Report Held Up On New York Police Brutality

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4. — Chairman Kenneth B. Keating said today a House Judiciary Subcommittee report on an investigation of New York police brutality probably will not be issued until Congress reconvenes.

The New York Republican said it was one of 7 or 8 subcommittee reports which "got caught in a log jam" and were not approved by the full Committee for release before Congress adjourned.

Congressional sources have said the report was critical of testimony given by New York Police Commissioner George M. Monaghan when he appeared for subcommittee questioning. The inquiry stemmed from charges that an agreement between the Justice Department and New York police barred the FBI from investigating alleged civil rights violations by New York police.

Keating said he was "disturbed" about the delay in publishing the report. But he told a reporter there was no way to issue the report now unless Rep. Chauncey W. Reed (R-Ill), chairman of the full Judiciary Committee, circularizes committee members by mail to get it approved. Reed is now hospitalized.

Fail to Run Hats Through Strikers

NORWALK, Conn., Aug. 5.—About 100,000 hats ready for delivery remained stored in the plants of the strike-bound Hat Corporation of America, but not one of them has been moved during the four-week strike, James Navacco, president of a striking local of the AFL United Hatters International Union here.

Threats by the company to run trucks through the round-the-clock picket line have not materialized. The 1,500 workers of the union, out for a security clause that would guarantee departments of the plant won't be moved South, have been on strike for four weeks.

Following last week's offer by Mayor Irving C. Freeze to mediate, which the company ignored, Navacco offered to renew negotiations with the company. At this writing the company's reply was still to come.

Big Event

By ALAN MAX

President Eisenhower talks tonight over the radio on his Administration's "accomplishments." To cover such a subject fully, should require a four-second broadcast, including commercials.

To Gene and Elizabeth — As Their Birthdays Near

The following letter was written by Marian Bachrach to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.

Dearest Elizabeth:

HERE ON THIS quiet cove off the Maine coast the days skim by as fast as gulls. Soon it will be August 7, your birthday. Then August 10 — Gene Dennis' birthday, his third in prison.

In some ways our struggle seems remote from my present doorstep, which leads down to a serene blue, sea. But many things are clearer for the changed perspective. Here our goals stand out like mountains, while at home it is often hard to lift one's eyes from the rocky path we now tread. And here the warm human relationships become more poignant. One feels free to say things we too often leave unsaid.

That is why a column for the birthdays takes this form of a letter to you, a personal letter which you may share with the readers of the Daily Worker.

For me it is an especially happy coincidence that your birthday and Gene's come so close together. For you two are my dearest friends, as well as my most patient teachers and political guides. It is now more than fifteen years since I first had the privilege of working closely with Gene. A little later, you also accepted me as a co-worker, and there were the good years when I had a modest place in the fine work led by our National committee. More recently, you have let me share some of the heavy burdens that now fall on your shoulders.

•

OUT OF ALL these rich years of shared experience, it is the little things that stand out most vividly. Once, during an unexpected break in the first Foley Square trial, Peggy Dennis and I conspired to get Gene into the country for a much needed rest. It took some doing, for he can be stubborn as a mule about such things. We finally rented a place, and he grouched all the way out — cursing our meddling in his affairs and himself for yielding to our insistence. The place turned out to be pleasant enough.

But what first caught Gene's eye when we entered was a poor little shrivelled up plant. He chuckled — and relaxed. Before he even had his coat off, he had watered that plant and tenderly washed its every leaf. When we left at the end of a week, the plant was perky and flourishing —and so was Gene.

Yes, Gene has a "green thumb"—and not only for plants. For people's movements, too. Above all, for cultivating broad, united front coalitions and nurturing unity in action of the most diverse forces.

I AM SURE that the greenhouse in Atlanta penitentiary blooms the better for his work there, and that Gene gives the same care to the plants and to his fellow prisoners that he gives to all living things everywhere. But what a tragic waste! How much better for our country, if he were free to use his gifts — ploughing and planting in the fields he knows best — the labor movement, the peace forces, the Negro people's liberation struggles, and the developing anti-fascist coalition!

From the porch where I write, I can see a half-dozen business-like little lobster boats in our harbor, and a tall-masted sloop on the horizon. And I can see you, my dearest Liz, craning your poor neck to catch a glimpse of the Hudson River from your desk in our Nassau Street office. The tiny island off our point, almost submerged at high tide, is popping up out of the sea again now as the tide goes out. It reminds me of your letter with its plea, "Please do write and connect me with the great world outside this little island of Manhattan!"

•

IT USED TO be that you were the one who connected the rest of us with the great world outside — and it will be so again! In the heart-to-heart talk he gave before he went to prison the first time, Gene described you as "a comrade who not only carries the message of our Party to the working people in her speeches, her articles, and her activity, but who also listens to the workers, learns from the working people, and transmits their thoughts and feelings to our Party."

I know you don't really hate Manhattan, but only the fact of your being marooned there by the damnable conditions of your bail. Wherever you are, you manage both to receive and transmit — as sensitive to the moods and needs of the workers from whom you are temporarily isolated as to those of the people you work with every day.

FLYNN

DENNIS

But what a tragic waste to keep you under this house arrest! How much better for our country, if you were free again to enrich our Party with your first-hand news of what is in the minds and hearts of the people in Seattle and San Francisco, Pittsburgh and Detroit!

Strange as it may seem, the most important lesson taught me by both you and Gene is summed up in an expression common among the fisherfolk here. "Seize the day!" they say. They mean that if the wind is in a good quarter for fishing, you should fish — for tomorrow the wind may change.

•

IT IS MUCH the same with the climate of political struggle, and the art and science of Communist leadership cannot be practiced without constant concern with the shifting winds blowing among the masses.

The signing of the truce in Korea, the rising tide of popular resistance to McCarthyism, tell us that the wind is shifting to a good quarter now. We must "seize the day" to advance our struggle on all fronts — in defense of labor's rights and the workers' economic needs, to gain equality and liberation for the Negro people, to build the peace movement and restore the Bill of Rights. But it is inconceivable that we can achieve all this without regaining the full legality of our Communist Party and the freedom of its leadership. And that means that now we really must "seize the day" to launch an effective, mass, militant amnesty movement to free our imprisoned comrades by Christmas — and keep all those who have been convicted or indicted out of jail.

May next year bring a happier birthday, with all of us celebrating together in a democratic America and a world truly at peace!

Letters from Readers

Editor, Daily Worker
35 East 12th St.

Dear Editor:

I have just finished reading a murder story—one of the most horrible tales I have ever read. No writer of modern thriller fiction could conjure up such cruel and sickening details or dream of selling a story of human beings so depraved as to commit the acts of torture delineated in a true story recently published in China and given the very modest title "Koje Unscreened," though it might well have been called "Koje, Isle of Horrors," or "U. S. Foreign Policy in Action."

The facts which make up this remarkable story were largely attained from the many times corroborated tales of escapees from Koje and from Syngman Rhee and UN forced servitude and from confessions of U. S. and Canadian prisoners captured—by the Korean Peoples Army and the Chinese Volunteers.

Giving weight to the statements of prisoners and refugees are a few choice admissions of the International Committee of the Red Cross, published only in French. Cementing the whole into an irrefutable and damning piece of evidence against U. S. foreign policy are the statements and actions of U. S. high brass and Pentagon officials at the conference table, in Washington and in Seoul.

Here it is revealed how the murder planners and merchants of death in Washington deliberately planned to balk the truce talks on the prisoner of war issue. To do this they set out to "convert" an impressive number of prisoners to the side of Syngman Rhee and Chiang Kai-shek. To accomplish the task of "conversion" the worst types of thugs from the Rhee and Chiang forces and also from the United States were employed. This sadistic crew with U. S. officers in command set out to get "change of heart" statements from Korean and Chinese prisoners. To get these statements no method was barred. Tortures even Hitler's agents had overlooked were employed; slashing with swords, imprisonment in barbed wire "monkey cages," driving burnt match sticks under fingernails, mass shootings, withholding of food for days at a time and other tortures too horrible to mention.

But the program of terror did not succeed. Only the smallest percentage of prisoners ever yielded to the pressure. Unarmed, these valiant men and women defended themselves so well, that guards were at last afraid to enter the compounds and seized prisoners for "screening" only from work details sent out in small numbers. Though the torture and terror campaign did not succeed in getting any considerable number to denounce their country, it did make an excuse for blocking a truce for at least 18 months.

The story of the capture of General Dodd and the meetings held with him are dramatically told and the story of top brass and Pentagon duplicity and double dealing with these prisoners is factually related.

In the end, a brief chapter is devoted to the prison camps in North Korea, where the most humanitarian treatment is given to all inhabitants.

The authors of this eye-opening report, Wilfred Burchett and Alan Winnington were the only foreign correspondents to sit through the peace talks from the beginning until the talks were called off by the U. S. delegation in October, 1952.

The reading of this book should serve to rouse the whole world and particularly Americans to the danger of allowing our leaders to continue their war making moves. The war makers must be thrown out of Washington by the combined action of Labor and all progressive forces united in a political coalition for peace and progress.

It is probably useless to advise people to read this book unless it can be freely circulated in this country. The State Department makes it difficult for such publications to get into this country. The book deserves a wide circulation here. The publisher is Wilfred Burchett and Alan Winnington, in Peking.

Yours for peace,
J. W. M.

AJC Leader Hits McCarran Law At World Parley

GENEVA, Switzerland, Aug. 5. —The head of the American-Jewish Congress described the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act today as legislation "giving the stamp of inferiority" to southern and eastern Europeans and Asians.

Dr. Israel Goldstein said the legislation posed "a threat to American liberalism."

The New York rabbi heads the 40-man American Jewish delegation to the World Jewish Congress which opened a seven-day plenary session last night.

Another threat to American liberalism, Goldstein said, "is the attempt in some political quarters to discredit the United Nations and its agencies and to revert to neo-isolationism."

Dr. Nahum Goldmann, acting president of the Congress, opened the third meeting of the world organization. Delegates from 60 nations, as well as observers from the United States, Australia, Canada, Switzerland, Israel, Italy and the Dominican Republic attended.

Rosenberg Number Issued by 'Jewish Life'

The conviction that the Rosenberg case is far from over is the dominant theme of a 15-page section on "Legacy of the Rosenbergs" in the August issue of the progressive monthly Jewish Life, just out.

The special section includes a hitherto unpublished letter of Ethel Rosenberg about the visit to the Death House of James V. Bennett to offer a deal in exchange for "talking"; the last letters of the Rosenbergs; an article on the facts of the Sobell case; a political evaluation of the execution; a round-up of English-Jewish press reaction to the execution and of the international reaction; and large parts of the dissenting opinions by three Supreme Court justices.

Oil Union Rips McCarthy, Says It Gave O'Connor Book to Libraries

DENVER, Aug. 5. (FP) — The Oilworkers International Union (CIO) disclosed here that it supplied State Dept. overseas libraries with free copies of a history of the union written by Harvey O'Connor. The labor writer was cited for contempt of Congress after he refused to cooperate with Sen. Joseph McCarthy's permanent investigating subcommittee. Copies of the OWIU history and other books written by O'Connor were found in the overseas libraries by McCarthy aides.

In a page 1 news story in the July 27 "International Oil Worker," the union reported sympathetically on O'Connor's tangle with what it called "bookburner" McCarthy's "infamous mudslinging committee" and noted that O'Connor was not even aware his books were in the State Dept. libraries.

O'Connor, former publicity director for the union, was commissioned to write the union history by the OWIU executive council in 1948. The book was published in 1950.

"The union has been asked by various government agencies at various times for copies of the book for overseas distributions and has on all occasions supplied copies of the book, without charge, as a service to the government," the union paper said.

The paper reported that O'Connor told McCarthy, in effect, to mind his own business when he was asked if he was a Communist. It pointed out that O'Connor later told reporters he was not a Communist but took the position under the first amendment that his political views were his own personal affair and not a proper subject for congressional inquiry.

Noting that O'Connor had prepared the ground for a test case of the McCarthy subcommittee's powers, the paper said the writer's indictment for contempt "undoubtedly would lead to a long and expensive period of litigation." It praised his service to the oil union and noted that he still maintains his membership in Fort Worth, Tex., Local 208.

O'CONNOR

Daily Worker

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THE ROAD TO NEGOTIATION

Negotiations, as any union shop steward knows, is not a process of handing down take-it-or-leave-it ultimatums. In collective bargaining, it is a process of proposals and counter proposals, concessions and counter-concessions, until agreement is finally reached without sacrifice of fundamental principle.

As the last convention of the CIO United Auto Workers pointed out, the same thing holds in relations between governments. Only the stakes are far greater; for the alternative to negotiations in good faith is fighting it out.

The Soviet note favoring a conference of foreign ministers of the major powers to settle outstanding issues is put forward in the spirit of real negotiations for peace. It sets no prior absolute conditions; it asks all participants to enter such a meeting with open minds in order to arrive at agreement to reduce international tensions and preserve peace.

The Soviet note was phrased in this spirit despite the actual ultimatum earlier handed the Soviet Union after the conference of the foreign ministers of the U.S., Great Britain and France. If this Big Three note — dictated by John Foster Dulles — were followed to the letter it would virtually kill hopes of successful negotiations.

But that was precisely the design of Dulles who was grudgingly compelled to yield to the idea of a meeting with the Soviet Union because of overwhelming public opinion. The Dulles-dictated note restricted a conference to the German questions alone, and then set conditions for discussion of the German issue that could bring no settlement and could increase the danger of war.

The key question on Germany for Americans and the entire world is the conclusion of a treaty that would unite the country and guarantee that she will not again become the source of a world war. Any other solution would be a betrayal of the more than 300,000 Americans killed in World War II, as well as of the millions who were slain all over the world.

Germany, however, is not the only danger spot in the world. There are questions in the Far East and other places — questions which cannot be solved without negotiations that include the most powerful government in Asia, the Peoples Republic of China.

Again such issues will not be solved by ultimatums whose only logical conclusion is war. Certainly, they all permit of no solution if the approach is followed which President Eisenhower set forth at the conference of governors. Eisenhower, in that speech, spoke of Indo-China, Indonesia, Malaya as if they were Brooklyn, San Francisco and Kansas City.

It appeared from the President's speech as though we had some special rights of ownership in those far-off places that could not be questioned, and that any moves of those peoples for independence must be view as aggression. This is not the way to peaceful negotiations. It is the road to more wars that would make the Korean war look like a skirmish.

Americans who want peace — and this includes all Americans but the small handful which coin billions from war — must demand real negotiations for peace, with all cards on the table.

Let's talk it out in good faith so that we won't have to fight it out!

WHY NO ACTION?

WHEN A PITCHER in our national pastime can with impunity throw two pitches at the head of a batter and then call him a "black n - - - - - b - - - - - -," it's high time for fans to ask what goes on here.

The ones to be asked are National League president Warren Giles and baseball commissioner Ford Frick. Neither of these high salaried gentlemen has had a word of censure either for the racist pitcher, Lew Burdette of the Milwaukee Braves, or for the umpires on the scene who shirked their duty.

The target of the dangerous beanballs and the epithets at Milwaukee Monday night was Roy Campanella of the Dodgers, baseball's premier catcher. One can hardly blame him under the circumstances for heading toward Burdette.

But how come plate umpire Tom Gorman and senior umpire Joko Conlon did not warn Burdette after the first beanball as specifically called for in the league rules? The answer can be found in Gorman's post-game sneer "If Campanella had kept going to the bench nothing would have happened." The answer is that the lily white umpiring staff is loaded with prejudice of its own against Negro players, and enforces a double standard of behavior on the ballfield, a fact documented many times in this paper's sports column.

It seems to us that among other things this brings into focus the question of training some young umpires to bring a new standard of strictly enforced sportsmanship into our national pastime . . . and these umpires must certainly include Negro umpires.

Text of Soviet Note on Calling Of Foreign Ministers' Parley

MOSCOW, Aug. 5.—Following is the text of the Soviet note to the United States, Britain and France on the calling of a Big Four foreign ministers conference:

On July 15, the Soviet Government received a note of the Government of the United States and simultaneously notes of the Governments of Britan and France from which it is clear that during the July conference of the foreign ministers of the United States, Britain and France in Washington, it had been decided to call a conference of the foreign ministers of the above three states and of the Soviet Union.

At the same time, the notes announced the agenda, proposed by the three foreign ministers and the time when the conference of the foreign ministers of the United States, Britain and France with the Soviet Union should be called.

From the above it follows that the foreign ministers of the United States, Britain and France, contrary to international customs, took upon themselves a preliminary examination of the questions of the conference of the foreign ministers of the four powers, having made this without the participation of a representative of the Soviet Union.

Such a situation cannot be considered as normal.

Furthermore, it is clearly contrary to existing agreements regarding conferences of foreign ministers.

Besides, the preliminary agreement of the three foreign ministers can have a negative influence on the whole progress of the conference of the foreign ministers of the four powers.

Such a conclusion derives naturally from the fact that the three participants of this conference have beforehand bound themselves to separate agreements even without attempting, as has been done on several previous occasions, to implement free discussion of pending international problems, a discussion that is not bound by some other private obligations.

In the present international conditions, conferences of powers are of great importance for the settlement of international questions under dispute.

It is precisely now when the efforts of peace-loving states have made it possible to put an end to the war in Korea and to conclude an armistice that favorable conditions have been created for achieving a reduction of tension in the international situation.

It is understood that a successful solution of this problem depends on the efforts of all big and small peace-loving states.

However, the responsibility for maintaining peace and international security rests above all, as can be seen from the United Nations Charter, with five powers, the United States, Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic.

To ignore this fact would be contrary to the interests of the maintenance and strengthening of peace and international security.

On the other hand, to attach any special importance to such events as the fascist adventure in Berlin of June 17, which adventure was an act of foreign hirelings and criminal elements, would be to indulge in illusions and to distract one's attention from the facts that are really important and that are of positive significance for lessening of tensions in international relations.

In view of the above considerations, the Soviet Government is in favor of a conference of foreign ministers to examine the question of measures helping in a general lessening of tension in international relations, including the question of reduction of armaments and the banning of foreign military bases on territories of alien countries.

At the same time, the possibility of examining a list of various international problems to be discussed should not be excluded.

The necessity of examining the above-mentioned questions is not dictated by the state of affairs in Europe alone.

It is known that the position of the countries of Asia with their real problems is also attracting the attention of international circles.

From this it also follows that in a discussion of questions concerning measures for decreasing tension in international relations, the participation of the Chinese People's Republic is essential.

The great Chinese people are united and rallied as never before by the Chinese People's Republic.

And they now justly demand the re-establishment of their legal rights in all international affairs.

Therefore to underestimate the importance and urgency of a solution of this question would also be contrary to the interests of strengthening peace and international security.

In connection with the note of the United States Government of July 15, the Soviet Government expresses its agreement to discuss the German problem at a conference of foreign ministers.

But the American note of July 15 and the published communique on the Washington conference of the three foreign ministers, instead of proposing a real examination of the German question, reduces the whole matter to a repetition of the proposal that had been made Sept. 23, 1952, without taking into consideration the necessity to settle the basic problems of Germany.

As is known, the German people are interested first in a settlement of such questions as the realization of the national unity of Germany and the conclusion of a peace treaty. But precisely the solution of these basic German problems is evaded in the American note of July 15 of this year, which quotes the note of Sept. 23, 1952, which also ignored the necessity to settle these basic problems.

The note of the United States Government of July 15 substitutes the solution of these basic German problems by the proposal regarding all-German elections. However, the question of the elections itself is, again in accordance with the American note of Sept. 23, 1952, substituted that proposal to appoint a so-called neutral commission consisting of representatives of foreign states to investigate with the aim of creating conditions for holding of such elections.

It follows from what has been said above that the note of the United States of July 15 not only does not aim at helping to settle the basic problems of Germany but reduces the whole matter to lengthy discussions on whether the situation in Germany should or should not be investigated by certain foreign representatives on how and why all these investigations, insulting for the German people, should be carried out, and so forth.

Apart from the unnecessary and unpromising talks on such questions, one cannot expect anything from such proposals.

All this determines the attitude of the Soviet Government towards the above-mentioned proposal of the United States Government.

The Soviet Government believes that such a proposal not only cannot help the unification of Germany and the setting up of an all-German democratic government or the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany, but will mean that Germany will be left divided into her western and eastern parts and that the conclusion of a peace treaty will be delayed as before.

At the same time, measures are being taken for the militarization of West Germany, the danger of which cannot but be realized by the peace-loving peoples of Europe and particularly the neighboring states.

If all this is carried out with coordinated consultations with the Bonn government of Adenauer, as is stated in the note of July 15, it can only finally undermine the confidence of the German people in such a government, not to speak of the other peoples of Europe.

Despite the considerations expressed above regarding the note of the United States Government of July 15, the Soviet Government attaches great importances to a joint examination of the German problem by the powers and hopes such a discussion will make it possible to examine thoroughly the problems concerned with the re-establishment of German unity which together with a settlement of the problem of a peace treaty with Germany will help to consolidate peace in Europe.

In view of the above, the Soviet Government proposes:

1. To discuss at a conference of foreign ministers, with consideration of the above-mentioned facts, measures to decrease tension in international relations.

2. To discuss the German problem at the conference, including the problem of re-establishment of German unity and the conclusion of a peace treaty.

As to the Austrian treaty, the attitude of the Soviet Government to that problem has been stated in its notes of July 30 sent to the Governments of the United States, Britain and France.

It goes without saying that a possible successful solution of the German problem could also help a solution of the Austrian question.

The Soviet Government is sending identical notes to the Governments of Britain and France.

Goldway to Teach 'Economic Problems'

David Goldway, Executive Secretary of the Jefferson School of Social Science, will teach a morning course on: "THE ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF SOCIALISM" starting Monday morning August 10th. The class will run for one week from 9:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. daily, at the School. The fee is $7.00.

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UAW Takes Strike Vote at Harvester—Unity Essential

CHICAGO.—A strike vote is being taken in all the UAW-CIO locals at International Harvester plants.

This announcement came as Harvester workers, who belong to 22 different unions, were battling to crack the company's obstinate refusal to open the contracts for the kind of wage adjustments recently made by the major auto companies.

The vote on a walkout was decided last weekend at a meeting of the UAW-CIO Harvester Conference Board in Indianapolis.

THE UAW named a committee to seek cooperation with the AFL Machinists for possible "joint strike action." The AFL represents the workers in the Milwaukee plant and departments in other plants.

Thus far, the UAW-CIO has turned down all unity bids from the UE-FE, which is conducting a battle for the same wage demands at 10 of the Harvester plants.

The UAW denounced the Harvester company's "jungle warfare approach" to relations with its employes. The union warned that the company will be the loser if it persists in maintaining that the contract is "fixed" and cannot be adjusted during its five-year duration.

IT WAS a little over a year ago that Harvester workers began a series of bitter strikes that lasted all through the spring, summer and fall. It began with the strike of the AFL at the UAW-CIO walkout at Melrose Park, and then the UE-FE strike at eight plants.

The strike front was largely disunited, however, and the Harvester company took full advantage of the fact, beating down each union in succession.

The fact that all the UAW-CIO locals are taking the strike vote this time was seen as significant. The unity bid to the AFL has also strengthened the wage fight.

A NOTEWORTHY strike vote was also taken last week at the International Harvester's Wisconsin steel plant in Chicago, where the 3,200 workers are represented by the independent Progressive Steel Workers Union.

The vote was 1,356 to 878 in favor of a walkout. The issue here is whether or not the workers will get more than the 8½-cent an hour established as the pattern in basic steel.

AFL Butchers

(Continued from Page 1)

ture, should be allowed to usher such an era of thinking upon the American people. What this world needs is more books on every conceivable subject that would cause God's children to arise to an even greater intellectual status.

"The authors of this editorial, one a Methodist, the other a Roman Catholic, have read all the supposedly mind destroying books, from Karl Marx, to Engles, to Robert Blachtford, to Lenin and Stalin. Likewise, we have read books dealing with the Protestant Reformation, the persecution of the Jews, the lives of the Saints, the Confessions of St. Augustine, our catechism, and our Bible. Frankly, our hearts are eased more in reading the Song of Solomon, or the psalms than anything we have read in the works of the radical writers.

"Give the people light, and they will find the way. There can be no light and no intellectual pathfinding without books. Let the people continue to read them, and the world will grow better day by day."

Has your newsstand been running out of Daily Workers? Send a postcard giving the location, including the precise street corner, or call AL 4-7954.

I have moved downstairs
(Same bldg., street entrance)
76 EAST 11th ST.
(WEST OF B'WAY)
I want to thank all my customers for the wonderful response to the coat sale, of 100 pieces. I still have 42 left. Terrific buys — worth saving for next year. All from Imported coats being shown. 1954 styles — $295 to $400. Worth 3-4-5 times the amount. I am able to sell them to you per yd. Plenty of cottons — silks. Mill Ends Insports, 76 E. 11 St. West of B'way — store entrance.

Attention!
SUMMER VACATIONISTS
changes of address in the Daily Worker should be in our office a week before vacations start. Two weeks for the Sunday Worker. Kindly send wrapper from the paper with the old address in order to expedite the change to the new one,
CIRCULATION DEPT.

Court Martial Weighs Verdict On Lt. Thierman

FORT DEVENS, Mass., Aug. 5—The case of Lt. Sheppard Carl Thierman, accused of concealing membership in the Communist Party to enter the army, was taken under advisement today by a court martial panel of nine officers.

Six votes were needed to convict or acquit Thierman and the decision was subject to an automatic review by the commanding general of this fort.

The court martial, which went on intermittently since mid-April, was an outgrowth of Thierman's 1952 appearance before the U.S. Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, then headed by former Sen. Herbert R. O'Connor (D-Md).

Court Sets New Date to Argue School Bias

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Clerk of the Supreme Court announced today that re-arguments in the school segregation cases, scheduled for Oct. 12, have been postponed until the week of Dec. 7.

The postponement was made at the request of Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., Clerk Harold B. Willey said, because Brownell felt the government could not complete the research necessary before Oct. 12.

USSR Names Abramov Minister to Israel

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Radio Moscow reported early today the appointment of Alexander N. Abramov as the Soviet Union's new minister to Israel.

The two nations resumed diplomatic relations recently after a several months' break when unidentified persons bombed the Soviet legation in Tel Aviv.

Abramov was Russia's minister to Finland from 1946 to 1948. He was appointed Ambassador to Sweden in October, 1949, but was relieved from that job for reasons of health.

Senate Report on McCarthy

A number of readers have requested information on the Senate report on McCarthy's finances.

The New Republic has distributed 150,000 copies of "The Financial Affairs of McCarthy," a 15,000 word summary of the official Senate report. Individual copies can be obtained from the New Republic, 1416 F. St., N.W., Washington 4, D.C., for 10 cents. Quantity rates have also been announced by the magazine.

The full text in book form is available at the Americans for Democratic Action, Washington, D.C. ($2.00) and at the Beacon Press, Boston 8, Mass. ($2.25).

McCARTHY

Korea

(Continued from Page 1)

time, is the only criteria for what happens to returning prisoners.

SEND CABLES HOME

The first group of freed American PWs flown to "Little Golden Gate" on the West Coast of Korea from the reception point at Munsan were sending cables home within an hour.

Inside a former Japanese school house which will be their home until they sail for the States, the ex-prisoners carefully selected prepared messages to let their people know they had returned.

There was no cheering or shouting when the Americans arrived. They walked quietly from the buses which brought them from the landing strip. They listened carefully to a briefing explaining what they will do in Inchon before their ship departs.

While one briefing was in session, a loudspeaker blared out a call for a soldier working in the compound. A master sergeant ran out of a room and in a stage whisper told a helper:

"Tell them to shut that damned speaker off until we've finished talking to these men."

All Army men working at "Little Golden Gate" have been instructed to show all possible courtesies to the returning prisoners and to keep outside disturbances to a minimum.

Newsmen were allowed to watch the prisoners as they arrived and started their return to normal life. But security rules did not permit newsmen to speak to them.

However, Sgt. Andrew Franklin, 26, of Evanston, Ill., communicated his feelings in silence. He looked, shook his head, and grinned widely. He looked like the happiest man in the world.

Red Cross worker Dorothy Mokore of Chicago, Ill., asked Franklin, a Negro, if he wanted his picture taken free. He grinned again and answered, "No, m'am. Not until I shave."

Many of the others waited their turn to pose for portraits which will be mailed free to their families.

The three top subjects for the newly freed POWS at "Freedom Village" were:

Fresh milk, sports news and girls.

"Everyone went crazy over milk," said Lucia Barbone, a Red Cross girl from Berkeley, Calif. "And the demand for sports news was terrific. "Several wanted paper to write letters to their girl friends. One little fellow started two hours ago," she said with a big smile. "He's still hard at it in there."

Hotel Rallies

(Continued from Page 1)

publican administration is in power, and she pointed to the long strike of Milwaukee brewery workers. The administration held the view that its recommendations are the most that could be won without a strike.

Peter Ottley, secretary-treasurer of Hotel Front Service Employes, Local 144, Building Service International, was attacked by the administration because his local opposes the proposed terms. He was charged with takin ga position similar to the Rank and File.

Ottley's union acted on the proposals separately.

Negro Worker Denies Guilt in Canada Case

DETROIT.—John Bost, 22-year-old Negro CIO steelworker, held in Canada on a "rape" charge, has denied to a group of family and friends who visited him in prison recently that he was ever in Canada on May 24, the day of the alleged attack.

Bost provided the name and address of a witness who was with him the entire evening until the morning of May 25.

Bost related that on the night of July 4 he went to Windsor, Canada with two friends. Some differences arose and they left his car and he drove on. Feeling remorseful, he returned to the spot where he let them out. To his surprise he das made the target of pistol shots and fled. He returned later to get his car and was arrested by two Canadian Provincial police. They told him he was to go with them, which he did, quitely and peacefully

When he was told that he was arrested for a "rape" attack that took place on May 24, he denied it and told police he was in Detroit on that night.

From 3 a.m. until 9 p.m. they third - degreed him, telling him over and over again he did it. Then they took him out to a police line-up where nine people were in the showup.

The victim picked out a man two places away from Bost. Bost was later taken into a small room and told that the victim had later said he was the man. Again came the third degree to sign "a confession." Threats of beatings, hanging were thrown at him. One cup of coffee and a sandwich was all the food he got from 3 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Finally weak, exhausted and very frightened he said, "If you will not beat me and not hang me, I'll sign anything." That's how the Canadian Provincial police got a "confession" from John Bost.

He is now awaiting trial in Windsor, Canada. If he is found "guilty" he faces hanging. The Michigan Civil Rights Congress is aiding in his defense.

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Soviet

(Continued from Page 1)

came here for the opening of the Supreme Soviet at the invitation of the Russian government. She hsa been on a month-long tour of the country.

Members of the Supreme Soviet's two chambers — the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities — will meet in separate sessions tomorrow to debate the budget.

Zverev spoke for a full hour. He confined himself almost entirely to economic matters.

Touching only briefly and indirectly on foreign affairs, he said the new defense appropriation would increase the Soviet Union's defense capacity.

He announced a long list of tax exemptions for various categories of agriculture. He devoted 15 minutes to the peasants, emphasizing a steady improvement in the lot of the collective farmer.

He said the individual peasants who do not possess cows will get a tax discount of 50 per cent. All old peasant debts will be forgiven, he said.

He said the budget was aimed at two main objectives:

1. The further development of Soviet economy.

2. Improvement of the people's material and cultural welfare.

The national income increased considerably this year, he said, because of increased production, lower production costs and more efficient management.

He said the national income now is three times that of 1940, enabling the country to "march confidently toward development of socialism and a higher standard of living."

Because of the increased income, he said, the nation now would be able to reduce taxes and allot more money for capital investment, education, health and social insurance. Except for defense, appropriations in all categories are greater than last year, he said.

He promised Russians more housing space, schools, hospitals and consumer goods, saying the government planned to spend 25 percent more than last year on housing alone.

Dulles, Rhee

(Continued from Page 1)

"facts and figures" in a speeded-up effort to complete their work so Mr. Dulles can leave Saturday for Washington.

"We had a very good perlimfnary meeting this morning," Dulles said when he emerged from the opening session. "We agreed on the topics to be discussed and made arrangements for a working-level meeting to take up the individual matters."

Dulles said he brought Dr. Rhee an oral message from President Eisenhower.

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A Conductor and an Architect Tell Youth Festival Plans

By JOE SMITH

BUCHAREST

"How will you rehearse? Will there be only one conductor? I heard the conducting will be done with a flag! Will the choir be accompanied by a band? Is it true that. . . .?"

The question came in rapid succession. The conductor of the choir of the Dynamo Works was at a loss to answer them. Difficult as he found it to cope with this growing avalanche, yet in like measure the curiosity of his hearers was justified: they wanted details of the choir of 2,000 singers which the youth of Bucharest are preparing for the World Youth and Students Festival to be held in Bucharest Aug. 2-16.

Among the crowd pressing around the conductor I caught sight of young Elena Balaes, whom I had met before, and seized the opportunity to ask her:

"Couldn't you perhaps tell me something about this remarkable choir?"

"At the World Youth Festival the amateur art ensemble of Bucharest will present a choir of 2,000 singers. The results of the first rehearsals justify our hopes that this great choir will be a success.

"After prolonged discussion, during which some said that separate rehearsals should take place on a voice basis and others wanted each separate ensemble of the great choir to rehearse separately, the latter opinion triumphed. It was also settled that the ensemble be accompanied by a band of between 200 and 300 musicians.

This will enable the choir to realize unity in harmony, avoiding the distonality which might appear as a result of the enormous distance between the four voices according to which the singers will be grouped. The program will include songs of the struggle for peace and songs devoted to friendship among the peoples.

"I like music and I'm happy to be a member of this great choir. A powerful choir produces a great volume of sound; it gives you immense pleasure to hear hundreds and hundreds of voices vibrating in unison with your own. I can hardly wait for the day when we join all the other teams to rehearse with the band. But the greatest day will be when we meet the foreign guests, when we listen to their music and present our choir to them."

I asked Prof. Horia Maicu, Laureate of the State Prize, one of our leading architects, to tell me of the great building campaign in Bucharest for the Festival.

"One of the principal works," he began, "is the 23rd of August Culture and Sports Parks. This complex cultural and sports layout will cover an area of 125 acres. It will comprise a great stadium in which between 70,000 and 80,000 spectators will be able to watch football, athletics, handball and other sports. Girdling the football pitch will be a running track with eight lanes down the straight and six lanes round the curves.

"In the same park an open-air theatre will be built with a capacity of 4,000 seats; a puppet theatre, three basketball and eight volleyball courts and a number of tennis courts.

"The whole park will be an area of verdant lawns, trees and various decorative plantations.

"In the 'Nicolae Balescu' Park in Bucuresti Noi (a suburb of Bucharest) two major projects are under construction: an open air theatre with a capacity of 2,000 seats and close by a cinema seating 800.

"Finally there will be the Musical Theatre, due for inauguration on the occasion of the Festival, and a summer auditorium for motion pictures and other shows, seating 1,200."

An amateur choir singer and a renowned architect. Two people with seemingly entirely different and yet—as we have seen—very similar preoccupations. And like them there are thousands and tens of thousands throughout the country, in the most varied fields of activity—all preparing for the Festival.

News About Movies, Plays, Books, Here and Abroad

John Alexander, British film critic, writes about "a great new Czechoslovak film" that he saw recently in London.

It's called "Tomorrow There Will Be Dancing Everywhere." A feature film made in "beautiful color," it tells of a group of Czechoslovak youth who, inspired by a display of Soviet national dances, decide to form their own dance group.

"Realizing that the roots of their national style will be in the rich folk heritage of Czechoslovakia, they turn to the working people, particularly to the peasants to study the old dances and songs.

"Different attitudes to work (and to life) are found among these young people," says Alexander. "The film traces with care, humor and sympathy how the spirit of the group is built up and how, by constant criticism and self-criticism, the best, most fighting and constructive qualities of each emerge, until the group becomes a well-knit organized unit which makes a very effective contribution to the Third World Youth Festival at the close of the film.

"Through the conflicts and discussions which arise among them can be seen the fight for a new man which leads to the isolation of the one consistently hostile member of the group, who, to pursue his anti-national cultural and political work, emigrates to Western Germany.

"But while discovering the old, the ensemble puts first emphasis on the new tasks of youth in culture. They decide to create a new national dance, which, based on the oldfolk forms, will give a living and positive lesson for us today.

"The film was made by young people. Sincerity shines through this great film which portrays not only Czechoslovak youth and culture but the stirring internationalism which has developed so strongly through the international youth festivals. By treating the youth with dignity and confidence the film shows what a tremendous force for peace the spirit of youth can be, how, given wise and sympathetic leadership, its liberated energies can become an unconquerable power."

• • •

Four hundred and fifty prints of MGM's "The Hoaxters" are being sent to all branches of the armed services to be used as part of the regular indoctrination course for new inductees. "The Hoaxters" is Hollywood's supreme effort to put over the Big Lie of "the growing menace of communism." This "documentary" is a carefully selected collection of newsreel and other shots of events related to the cold war, all of them warped and twisted out of any relation to truth by the "commentary" which sounds like something whipped together by Westbrook Pegler and Fulton Lewis, Jr. A stable of top-bracket Hollywood stars share the reading—to their eternal shame.

• • •

The September selection of Liberty Book Club is Lion Feuchtwanger's "'Tis Folly to Be Wise," a novel about Jean-Jacques Rousseau and the French Revolution.

• • •

Rounding out its first year as a repertory group, Topical Theatre presents a program of three new one-act plays tonight (Thursday) at 77 Fifth Ave. "One More Year" is a drama about women's role in the struggle for peace; "If This Be Reason" is a sketch on the perils of thought-control; "The Battle for 3-B" is a comedy on the housing shortage. During the past year this group has introdueed 14 new one-acters to the public, all on progressive themes.

• • •

"Stars of the Ukraine," the two-part color film which includes "May Night" and "Ukrainian Concert" concludes its run at the Stanley Theatre tomorrow (Friday). It will be followed on Saturday by a revival program of two of the theatre's most successful pictures: "Grand Concert," starring some of the USSR's greatest musical artists; and Eisenstein's "Alexander Nevsky" with Cherkassov in the title role and music by the late Sergei Prokofiev. The double-bill will run for one week only.

—D.P.

A Program to Defend America

- For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people—for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.

Westinghouse Shuts Dep't in Wage Fight

By JAMES H. DOLSEN

PITTSBURGH. — A three-year fight for increased wages by the 500 testers at the huge Westinghouse plant at nearby East Pittsburgh culminated the past few weeks in repeated suspensions of the testers, leading to closing down the whole department.

The testers are highly skilled workers whose task it is to check all rotary equipment, such as electric fans, etc.

ACCORDING to Division Steward Frank Pugliano, who represents the CIO Electrical Workers, Local 601, in the Transportation and Generator Division, the testers' dispute started back in 1950. They were the only group then which did not participate in a one-cent an hour raise designed to wipe out wage inequalities.

The union executive board worked out a program for the testers, Pugliano said, and has since been negotiating on that basis with the company.

THE COMPANY asserts the testers are among its highest paid employes, with hourly rates "ranging up to $2.63½."

Pugliano explains that while 20 earn this much approximately a hundred make only $1.93½, with the rest getting rates in between. He points out that workers with similiar skills are receiving higher rates.

Thus electricians on construction jobs make between $3.25 and $4.50 hourly. Inspectors employed by the corporation to check up on machinery get $3.07 an hour, not including a recent raise.

LAST FEBRUARY, the testers left their jobs to attend a union meeting for their division that was to take up their grievances, particularly the demand for a wage hike. The company countered by suspending the whole group for three days for attending the meeting on "company time."

On July 10 the same thing recurred. However, when the testers returned to work after the suspension, they again walked off the job to attend another union meeting. The corporation retaliated with a second three-day suspension. The same thing was again repeated, followed by a third suspension.

EACH suspension involved the closing down of other parts of the plant and the consequent idling of hundreds and even thousands of the other employes.

Equipment held for testing piled up.

BY JULY 25, 4,200 workers had been idled in the controversy.

However, the testers have the support of the great majority of the 17,000 workers in the plant, who are reported very much dissatisfied over acceptance by the unions in Westinghouse of the three-to-eleven-cent hourly raise, which averaged under five cents.

UNION officials charge Westinghouse is using the suspensions, on the one hand to enforce compulsory overtime on all its employes; and on the other hand, to split the workers by creating a situation in which they will blame the comparatively small group of testers for their enforced idleness.

Steve Hritz, vice-president of Local 601, contends that the company itself has made this clear in a recent letter to the union executive board, written by R. W. Gray, manager of industrial relations at the East Pittsburgh plant. Gray promises the suspensions will be terminated, provided the company receives "assurance in good faith (from the union) that the testers will return to work on a proper basis, that is, that they will left the ban on overtime which they have established by concerted action."

HRITZ explained the union had no objection to overtime work as such, but only to the company's effort to make it compulsory on all. Such work, he emphasized, must at all times depend on the individual worker's willingness.

The union official contended that the corporation is using the case of the testers to establish a precedent of its right to compel its employes to work overtime as it pleases. The company, he declared, was using the suspensions, not because the testers had quit their work to attend union meetings as publicized, but because they have refused to do overtime work until their wages are raised.

A "SPOKESMAN" for the Westinghouse admitted as much in an interview published in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, July 25. "If the individual worker," he is quoted as saying, "has a valid, personal reason for not working overtime on any particular occasion, there is no compulsion for him to do so. In this case, however, the testers since February have refused as a group to work any overtime except to press their demands for still higher wages."

The membership of Local 601 is reported to be solidly behind the struggle of the testers.

S. African Garment Workers Fight Ouster of Union Leader

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 5 (ALN).—The Malan government's order removing James Phillips from his post as leader of Branch 2, Garment Workers Union was protested in a mass demonstration by the garment workers.

The government, invoking the drastic "suppression of communism" act, ordered Phillips to quit his union position and refrain from appearing at any public meetings.

While the Minister of Labor refused to see a delegation from the Trades and Labor Council on the banning of Phillips, workers in the clothing factories here wore black crepe bands on their sleeves mourning his loss to their union.

At the City Hall meeting the African workers registered "our most vehement protest against the autocratic action of the minister, designed to deprive the workers of their accredited leader who was democratically elected by the workers. This highhanded action of ministers of state is a negation of all the principles of democracy.

"With the indiscriminate use of the dictatorial powers vested in the minister of justice by the suppression of communist act, our fears have been confirmed that this act was never intended to suppress communism but to destroy all progressive organizations.

"We appeal to all members to protest in no uncertain terms against this fascist action of the government in interfering in the affairs of our union and request the government to leave the Garment Workers Union alone to enable us to carry on the important duties of the trade union movement in improving the working conditions of all members."

In a farewell message to the union, Phillips said it was quite clear the government was planning to take control of the unions. "There are some leaders," he said, "who believe that by remaining impartial and passive they would be staving off the immediate dissolution of all trade unions and therefore would not be inviting any more interference from the government. They are living in a fool's paradise. The government by its action has clearly indicated that all forms of opposition shall be removed and eliminated — the writing is on the wall.

Unionists Jailed On Return from Alaskan Canneries

SEATTLE, Aug. 5 (FP).—Baring new teeth in the McCarran-Walter act, U.S. immigration officials here have grilled and harassed hundreds of union cannery workers returning from Alaska and jailed four men, Cannery Workers Local 37 revealed.

The four, paroled July 28 to their attorneys, are Filipino-born U.S. residents and have lived in this country since the early 1930s. Despite a recent U.S. circuit court decision that they are not deportable, they face exclusion under the McCarran-Walter act. The union and the Washington State Committee for Protection of Foreign Born are initiating a protest campaign.

Business agent Ernesto Mangaoang and other officials of the Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union affiliate were on hand to meet flights bringing the first of 2,200 salmon cannery workers back from Alaska. But they were denied permission to consult with or represent the men.

As each flight came in, workers were herded by immigration agents, operating under instructions from Dist. Immigration Dir. John P. Boyd, into the immigration field office at Seattle-Tacoma airport. They were grilled for several hours.

Questions thrown at the workers included these: "Have you ever been a pimp?" "Have you ever lived with a woman?" "Have you ever been drunk? How many times?" Other questions pried into political and union beliefs and activities.

The four arrested and facing possible exclusion (equivalent to deportation) were Aurelio Bolongan, Clemente Serna, Miguel A. Sana and Francisco Meneces. They were paroled to their attorneys. They are charged with offenses allegedly commited during the depression era, one as far back as 1930.

The Washington foreign born committee pointed out the threatened exclusions raise the question: "Is Alaska a foreign country?" In the past, incoming non-citizens have ben excluded only at a time of original entry to the U.S. from a foreign country. But the four arrested cannery workers are legally resident non-citizens returning from temporary jobs in territory belonging to the U.S.

"It would seem clear they are not subject to exclusion under any reasonable interpretation even of the evil McCarran-Walter act," Mrs. Marion Kinney, executive secretary of the committee, pointed out. "But apparently Mr. Boyd is going far beyond the letter even of this anti-labor law in this latest phase of his long campaign to destroy this militant union."

The Alaska exclusion provision of the act is being challenged in the courts by Local 37. An adverse lower court decision has been appealed by the union to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Cal. Convention Stresses Rights

BERKELEY, Aug. 5.—Keying their work to the theme of "solidarity" and making their motto "Deeds, Not Words," the State Association of Colored Women, Inc., has mapped a program for the coming year that includes special emphasis on legislative action and on peace.

Delegates to the association's 47th annual convention concluded their sessions here last week after establishing a legislative department and expressing through a special prayer thanks ". . . for the Korean truce and the peace it has brought to the world."

The convention attracted 500 delegates representing 5,000 women from all parts of the state.

Unanimously adopted was a resolution aimed at "aiding Negro culture." Other resolutions will seek to help Negro women find jobs in industry, aid the cause of international peace, aid Negro prisoners and juvenile delinquents, encourage increased spending with Negro businesses and to improve the family life of mothers in the home with children.

Assemblyman William Byron Rumford (D-Berkeley), addressed the convention on the need for a state fair employment practice law. Following his talk, the convention established a legislative department, which will concern itself with "civil rights, special legislation and citizenship."

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Mothers of GI's Hail Truce, Urge Peace

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—"The Armistice is wonderful. Now, let's get our boys home and keep them home, by talking out all differences at the forthcoming political conference."

This was the statement of the Save Our Sons Committee expressed by its chairman, Mrs. Florence Gowgiel, at a specially convened meeting of the committee last week to celebrate the armistice in Korea.

The committee adopted a statement which said, in part:

"We have received the news of the cease-fire in Korea with joy and thanksgiving. We especially rejoice with the parents of the POWs whose sons at long last will be coming home. As American parents interested in maintaining peace we resolve that there shall be NO MORE KOREAS. Not in Indo-China, not in Formosa, not anywhere in the world. The lesson of Korea has been that force does not solve problems between nations.

"The necessity of constant vigilance for peace must be borne in mind by all of us. In the midst of our rejoicing we must bear in mind the threat of new hostilities breaking out through just such actions as Syngman Rhee's, which delayed the present truce and brought many needless casualties. This hard-won armistice must not be lost through any new threats. With President Eisenhower we express the sentiment, 'I'm glad this war is over. I hope my son is going to come home soon.'

"We look to the United Nations General Assembly meeting called Aug. 17 by Lester B. Pearson, president of the United Nations General Assembly, to consider plans for a Korean political conference and to chart the path of negotiations to settle remaining differences which threaten peace."

Interest Rate Hiked on School Housing Loans

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Housing Administrator Albert M. Cole announced today that the interest rate on college housing loans will be 3.5 percent through Dec. 31.

He also announced that colleges no longer need to show a "defense-related need' to qualify for housing loans.

The interest rate has fluctuated from time to time in the past but recently has been 3.01 percent. The new rate, Cole said, is in line with Housing Act changes made by Congress this year.

The defense restriction on college housing loans was removed, he said, because building supplies "are now ample and the reason for the restrictions no longer exist."

Cole said $63,500,000 is available for college housing loans in the fiscal year ending next June 30. As of last June 30 the government had approved $86,500,000 in college housing loans.

May Call Special Session on Debt

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Senate Republican leader William F. Knowland said today GOP legislative leaders "might" meet here in late September to decide whether the state of federal finances warrants a special session of Congress.

The California Senator made the statement after a White House breakfast with President Eisenhower. It was Knowland's first visit with Eisenhower since his formal selection as Senate Republican leader to succeed the late Sen. Robert A. Taft.

Knowland said it would be about Sept. 25 before Treasury Secretary George M. Humphrey knows whether federal revenue will be sufficient to meet government bills without raising the federal debt limit.

Eisenhower's request to raise the limit from $275,000,000,000 to $290,000,000,000 was rejected by the Senate Finance Committee.

DEMAND PROBE OF McKAY IN HELLS CANYON DEAL

SEATTLE, Aug. 5.—A full Senate probe of the role of Interior Secretary Douglas McKay and the Federal Power Commission in handling the Hells Canyon issue is sought in a resolution introduced by Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash).

Magnuson charged FPC has "denied public rights" in its hearings on the application of Idaho Power Co. for right to build three run of the river dams on the Snake River.

He asked the Senate interstate and foreign commerce committee by authorized to look into "practices and procedures" of FPC; and "the action (of McKay) in withdrawing his intervention in the proceedings."

Introduction of the Magnuson resolution highlighted a series of developments in the red-hot fight to save the proposed federal high dam which could guarantee a rounded development of Northwest water resources.

Among news highlights in the Northwest and Washington, D. C.:

Pres. Owen Hurd of the Northwest Public Power Assn. told a Richland, Wash., Rotary Club that "failure to develop the full potential of the middle Snake River would be a serious economic loss to the region and the nation."

JAM CONFERENCE

Oregon Grange Master Elmer McClure charged "hundreds of kilowatts" of power were wasted the first six months of 1953 alone when lack of storage permitted more than 8 million acre feet of water to flow unused through Hells Canyon. "Enough water wasted through the Snake River gorge," McClure told the AFL International Association of Machinists western conference, "to fill the Hells Canyon reservoir twice." Hells Canyon opponents had contended the Snake lacks sufficient water for operation of the high dam.

Pres. James T. Marr of the National Hells Canyon Assn. charged in Portland that McKay's asscerted "neutrality" at FPC hearings is "a completely fraudulent pose."

Interior Department witnesses are being hand-picked. There are many, many government engineers, attorneys and other experts . . . who will never be heard because views in favor of the high dam" differ from McKay's, Marr said.

CIO ACTS

In Washington, Leland Olds, former FPC chairman, and Julius A. Krog, former Interior secretary, volunteered to help as consultants to the National Hells Canyon Association attorney.

In Salt Lake City, delegates representing the CIO in seven western states called for FPC to reject Idaho Power Co.'s Oxbow project licenses and recommend to Congress the construction of the high dam by the federal government.

Executive Secretary George Brown of the Oregon CIO Council warned that "we shall continue to be haunted by brownouts, surcharges and unemployment until the problem of upstream storage on the Columbia River has been solved." Brown urged the Oregon development commission to support the high dam.

French Phone Strike Spreads

PARIS, Aug. 5.—A rapidly spreading strike of postal telephone and telegraph workers tonight isolated Paris from telephone communication with the rest of France and with foreign countries.

Bordeaux was reported completely cut off and Marseille was hard hit as tens of thousands of government communications workers answered the call of the Socialist labor unions for a general strike of indefinite length.

Extend Steel Bonus Plans

By CARL HIRSCH

EAST CHICAGO, Ind., Aug. 5.—Brand new incentive bonus plans are being put into effect here in sections of the steel mills where they never existed before—in the blast furnaces and coke plants.

This pattern is apparently developing at all the large steel plants in this area—in Chicago, East Chicago and Gary.

Steelworkers we talked to say that the new bonus plans add about 10 percent to their wages, on the average.

HERE is how these bonuses happened to come about.

They result directly from the struggle for higher wages by the workers in these traditionally low-wage departments. In most cases, these are the departments where the work is heaviest and dirtiest, employing large sections of Negro and Spanish-speaking workers.

In the recent period, these workers in some of the mills here have staged militant struggles, often on grievances arising from the onerous working conditions. But in the background was the big issue of wages, with these workers in the lowest pay classifications and generally omitted from the bonus plans which supplement wages in other departments.

The argument of the companies is traditionally that it "not possible" to figure out an incentive plan which could be applied to blast furnaces and coke plants.

THE STRUGGLES of these workers, however, has resulted in the institution of bonus plans over recent months. In some cases, the bonus plans have taken effect since the recent 8½-cent an hour wage settlement.

Incidentally, this steel settlement was applied uniformly across-the-board instead of graduated to benefit the higher paid workers, as was the case in steel settlements during recent years. This, in itself, was also a result of the pressure of the lower-wage workers.

The Inland Steel Local 1010 made the extension of incentives an issue in the recent wage negotiations. The local asked for adjustment of "blast furnace and coke plant inequities in total earnings in relation to incentive earnings in the newer mills."

THE NEW INCENTIVES, of course, carry with them the dangers and shortcomings of all such plans. Every steel incentive plan contains the threat of speedup.

Workers in the U. S. Steel, Inland and Youngstown departments where the new incentive plans are in operation say that the added pay benefits may not be forthcoming for very long.

They reason that since the new plans pay off only as long as production remains at record-high levels, the steel companies regard them as temporary.

The production figures in steel continue high, although there is every indication of a tapering-off some time before the end of this year.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

TOPICAL THEATRE presents 3 new One-Act plays. "Battle for 3-B"; "One More Year" and "If This Be Reason." Audience discussion following. Thurs. nite, Aug. 6, 8:30 p.m. at 77 Fifth Ave. Cont. 75c.

Coming

• LOYD GOUGH, entertains at Film Division party—Sat., Aug. 8—8:30 p.m. ASP Galleries, 23 W. 64th St. Refreshments. Dancing. Cont. $1.